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THE BEST
CEYLON
INDIAN
JAPAN
TEAS.
PHONE 803.
Direct Importing Tea and Coffee Co.
COR DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON STS.,
VICTORIA.

The Daily Colonist.

\$6 per ton
Household Coal
HALL & WALKER
100 Government St. Phone 55.

VOL. LXXXVII. NO. 39

VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY JANUARY 26 1902

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

GOOD WATCHES

The Works of a Watch

Is the Important Part

A
Pretty
Case



Is the next consideration.

We Can Give You the Choice

Of all the most reliable makes of movements.

Our Stock of Watch Cases

Embraces many handsome designs—some very pretty effects with diamond settings.

Challoner
and Mitchell.
47 Govt St. VICTORIA, B.C.

We guarantee
all our watches
to be accurate
timekeepers.

Ex. "SPRINGBANK"

APOLLINARS

PINTS AND QUARTS.

THE POPULAR TABLE WATER.
NONE TO EQUAL IT.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.
DISTRIBUTING AGENTS.

Keep Out the Cold



Provide comfort and make yourself happy by using some of our cold weather specialties.

JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, 1 lb bot. \$1.00
CLAM NECTAR, 2 tins 25
CONDENSED CLAMS, jar 25
WATSON'S SCOTCH \$1.00
NATIVE PORT 25

All make a delicious hot drink.
Morgan's Eastern Oysters, 75c. th.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., CASH GROCERS

WARNED!

THE LAWYER—
Q.—How many times a day do you lift the typewriter carriage to see what you are doing?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Have you any idea?
A.—No.
Q.—Five times?
A.—No, more than that.
Q.—Ten times?
A.—More than that, I think.
Q.—Two hundred times?
A.—About that I should think.
Q.—How much does the carriage weigh?

A.—I don't know.
Q.—Half a pound?
A.—At least that.
Q.—And you say you lift it about 200 times every day?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Then that would average for 800 working days about 30,000 pounds? 15 tons.
A.—(A long sigh) I suppose so.
Q.—Why don't you get an Underwood typewriter with a lifting weight to carry the lift, no swiveling the platen, work in full sight? All evident advantages over the old way, as you can see.

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited,
Agents for British Columbia.
VICTORIA, B.C.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST
Mellor's Pure Ready Mixed Paint
\$1.50 Per Imperial Gallon.
J. W. MELLOR 76-78 FORT STREET,
VICTORIA, B.C.

BULLOCH, LADE &
CO'S

“V.O.V.”

VERY OLD VATTED

Scotch Whisky

For sale by all leading grocers and
wine merchants.

E. M. NODEK

NO. 12 STORE STREET.

Agent for all kinds of Poultry and Supplies.
The best and most perfect machine in the
market and the cheapest machine to run.
Come and see them if you intend buying
an incubator or brooder. Just received—a
supply of leg-bands for poultry.



For first-class dental work, go to
DR. HART.
M. A. GOVERN.
Inventor of an
apparatus for
cleft palate
and improved
plates.

Ex. SPRINKBANK EVARISTE DUPONT'S BORDEAUX WINES

Cases, Chateau Leoville, Chateau Larose,
" Haut Sauternes, Sauternes.
" Chambertin, St. Julien, Medoc.
Hhds. Chateau Bellevue and Cotes.

— ALSO —

Deinhardt's Steinwein

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Importers, Victoria, B.C.

Ex. Springbank

Coarse Salt, Firebricks, Fireclay, Pig and
Bar Iron

also in stock a full line of
Wilkins' Celebrated Steel Wire Ropes and Cables, Curtis & Harvey's
Sporting Gunpowder and Cartridges, Pilcher's Genuine Double Boiled
Linseed Oil, White's K. B. & S., and Belgian Cement, Triangular
Box Nails, Stockholm Tar, Pig Lead, Sheet Lead and Lead Piping,
Ingot Tin, Caustic Soda, Tinplates, etc.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.
Victoria and Vancouver

THE ATKINS SAWS

For Sawmills, Loggers, Carpenters, etc.
Winners of the World's Record.
Unexcelled For Fast and Easy Cutting.

FOR SALE BY

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.
32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
TELEPHONE 59. P. O. DRAWER 613.

HAVANA CIGARS

We import direct from Cuba all the leading
brands of Havana Cigars, including the famous
"ROBERT FULTON," "UPMANN'S," "HENRY CLAY'S,"
"ECQUADOR'S," "VILLAR DE VILLAR," and many
other standard brands, all sizes.

Plither & Leiser Direct Importers
VICTORIA, B.C.

J. A. Sayward Lumber Mills

THE PIONEER LUMBER MILLS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
ESTABLISHED 1858

I have just added to my sawmill a complete sash and door plant, and
am prepared to supply all kinds of factory work, sashes, doors, mouldings,
gutter-turnings, stair-building, paneling, show-cases, mantels, office fittings and
all kinds of building material. I also have a complete box factory. Kiln-dried
lumber a specialty.

Head Office, Victoria, B.C. Branches at Nelson B.C., and White Horse, Y.T.

Mining Shares FOR SALE

100 Ucluelet (Wreck Bay Black Sand)
\$5.00.
1,000 Similkameen Valley Coal Co., 40c.
1,000 Cariboo-McKinney, 25c.
5,000 Payne, 2,000 Centre Star, 2,000
Granby Consolidated and all other mining
shares.

WANTED.

2,000 Rambler-Cariboo.
5,000 Centre Star.
Anyone who buys certain Republic Camp
stocks today will make from 200 to 300
per cent inside ninety days.

A.W. MORE & CO., Ltd.
23 Broad Street, near Colonist Office.

THORPE & CO.
Prize Medal Worlds Fair.

YARKEY
DRINKS

RICE
Specially prepared for poultry.
Try a sack.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.,
City Market.

J. S. KLOEBER, M. D.

Letter to Sir Wilfrid

In Which Premier Dunsmuir
Outlines the Case of
the Province.

Reviewing Negotiations With the
Dominion Last Year at
Ottawa.

And Asking For a Convention
to Discuss Better
Terms.

The following is the letter from Hon. James Dunsmuir, Premier, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, reviewing the negotiations at Ottawa last winter during the visit of the delegation from the British Columbia government, and asking for a convention to discuss the case of the province for "better terms." It is referred to elsewhere at length in a letter to the Colonist by the Premier:

Premier's Office,
Victoria, B.C., 5th January, 1902.
Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime
Minister, Ottawa.

Dear Sir Wilfrid.—While in Ottawa last winter the members of the delegation from the government here, personally and by letters and statements submitted, presented with all earnestness and to the best of their ability the arguments in favor of a re-adjustment of the financial arrangements between the province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada; and I must confess to a feeling of disappointment in not having had a definite reply as to whether these representations, in whole or in part, had received, or would still receive, the consideration of your government.

As you are aware our representations were made with fairness and frankness and without any desire to place personal considerations simply on the grounds of what appeared to us as matters of right and mutual advantage. Our arguments in favor of increased subsidies were, indeed, based to a large extent on the greatly augmented revenue which would flow to the Dominion Treasury as a consequence; and we not unreasonably hoped that our proposals, backed up as they were by the strongest arguments possible, would not only not excite opposition in other parts of Canada, but would receive the endorsement of the public, and of the press, as being reasonable, progressive and far-seeing citizens of the Dominion.

I am aware that it has been said that the delegation was unreasonable in the number and magnitude of the demands then made. That impression arose no doubt from the fact that many of them had never previously been catalogued in one document, and the considerations involved had never before been brought to the attention of the public; but the justness of the claims and the facts upon which they are based have so far not been fully tested, and therefore I am not in any way bound to offer an explanation or defence of our policy to your government on that score, at the same time I wish absolutely to deny the truth of such an accusation. To show the bona fides of our desire to afford direct communication from the Coast to Kootenay, we, shortly after the prorogation of the House, undertook a complete survey of the proposed route via Hope Mountain. This was done in order to ascertain the feasibility and the cost of a line of railway. Up to that time both the Indians and the government had absolutely no reliable data upon which to proceed. This, however, was I have no doubt fully explained to you by my colleague, Hon. W. C. Wells, while in Ottawa recently. I refer to it, however, in order to show you that it was our sincere desire to further the interests of the various sections to be affected by such an undertaking, which was, as you know, the subject of strong representations at the time the delegation visited Ottawa.

Furthermore, to assure you of our desire to carry our policy into effect and in order to vindicate the ability of our delegation to restricted the government from making any arrangement with the Honorable Minister of Railways with a view to the construction of that portion of the line over the Hope Mountain into the Similkameen country, as a joint government undertaking, the C. P. R., the V. V. & E. and all other railways to have full and equal running power over it upon terms and conditions that may be considered fair and reasonable in the interests of all concerned. In so doing this government does not wish to be regarded as a precedent for or against the general principle of government ownership of railways so far as the province is concerned, or as one which should be made applicable to other railways under consideration. Government ownership may or may not be general purposes be a wise policy to adopt; whereas in a particular instance and under peculiar conditions it might be advantageous; and in this instance if the V. V. & E. railway company and the C. P. R. company will agree to use the road when completed it will be to the advantage of both.

You will understand that the representations we made in our Memorial to your government were, generally, in the direction of some more definite understanding—some specific recognition of our moral and political rights in the form of increased and corresponding returns for the revenue from this province to the Dominion. Our Memorial indicated the lines and the reasons, however, which in our opinion should form the basis of such suitable recognition. We made no hard and fast demands. We asked only for a convention and a policy of co-operation based on mutual interests. In this respect, therefore, while our objects and procedure may have been misrepresented in some quarters we trust that they have not been misunderstood by you or by your government. Nothing that has been said or written can be construed, I hope, into an attempt to dictate to, or coerce, or threaten the authorities at Ottawa. Our whole aim has been to propose, reasonably and in perfect understanding with them upon, as I have stated, certain lines that might, after the fullest discussion, be mutually agreed upon. This has been our position particularly in regard to railways, the building of which in this province involves a great deal that is common to the interests of both governments and which, in my opinion, should be prosecuted on a uniform and cooperative basis.

I wish to reiterate here what I have stated in my letter to you in October, 1900, and to which I have referred in my letter to the Province and the Dominion; but it occurred to me and I mentioned it in my conversation with the members of the province should be committed for a yearly sum in addition to the present subsidies received. I did not, perhaps, state the exact grounds, apart from the excess of revenue paid to the Dominion over and above the appropriations made in return—which is yearly very large and yearly growing larger, upon which such a proposal should be based. You, however, have only to consider the peculiar circumstances and conditions of this province as compared with other provinces, to fully appreciate our position.

I now come to another matter of still greater importance to British Columbia in its governmental capacity. While in Ottawa last winter, I had not fully realized the right out all the matters affecting the relations of the Province and the Dominion; but it occurred to me and I mentioned it in my conversation with the members of the province should be committed for a yearly sum in addition to the present subsidies received. I did not, perhaps,

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At the time of Confederation, in 1867, the provinces then included, which are comparatively level and compact, were in the main municipalized; their roads and bridges and other public works of a provincial character were to a large extent completed; and the public debts of the provinces were small. The Dominion, a start being made with a clear sheet and greatly reduced responsibilities. In the province of British Columbia at the time of Confederation, 1871, considering the

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FRANK STILLMAN BARNARD.

Mr. F. S. Barnard, the choice of the Liberal-Conservatives of Victoria for the election to be held on Tuesday, was born in Toronto in 1856, but has lived nearly all his life in British Columbia, as his parents moved here in 1860. A successful business man, he has also taken an active part in public affairs. In 1886 and 1888 he sat in the city council of Victoria, and was elected to the House of Commons for the Lillooet-Cariboo district in the by-election of 1888. He was again successful in the general election of 1891, sitting for the full term. When Cariboo was united with Yale district, he did not offer again for re-election, retiring in favor of Mr. A. J. Mara, who was the Liberal-Conservative candidate. Though taking a keen interest in politics, his business interests prevented him from entering actively into public life. He was one of the first directors in the B. C. Electric Railway and at present is resident director of that company. He is also president of the Victoria Transfer Co., and is a director of and interested in a number of other companies and enterprises throughout the province. With Mr. J. A. Mara and Capt. John Irving, Mr. Barnard, without a dollar's assistance from any government, organized the Columbia & Kootenay Navigation Co., which was one, if not the chief, instrument in opening the Kootenay country.

line of railway proposed, known as the V. V. & E., to be built from the Coast via Hope Mountain into the Boundary. It was charged that our policy was aimed with a view to favor the C. P. R. against other companies and to prevent competition in that country. While I am not in any way bound to offer an explanation or defence of our policy to your government on that score, at the same time I wish absolutely to deny the truth of such an accusation. To show the bona fides of our desire to afford direct communication from the Coast to Kootenay, we, shortly after the prorogation of the House, undertook a complete survey of the proposed route via Hope Mountain. This was done in order to ascertain the feasibility and the cost of a line of railway, up to that time both inconsiderate and inadvisable, through a whole extent of mountains throughout the province, and were justly entitled to the congratulations which received; and, therefore, at a period when development was so limited and so little was known about the possible resources of the country, it is not to be wondered at if they did not secure greater concessions or see just how, under wholly new conditions, the arrangements they entered into would work out from a book-keeping point of view. While, however, a contract, presumably legally and constitutionally binding for all time to come, was entered into, it is not to be maintained that such a contract should continue forever without modification, if it can be proved beyond question that the terms are such as to work a perpetual hardship to one of the contracting parties. That it does do so, I shall proceed to show.

The government of British Columbia is working under conditions absolutely unique in Canada, and must for all time to come remain at a disadvantage as compared with the governments of other provinces—I mean in respect to equilibrium of revenue and expenditure. Our province is, roughly speaking, 800 miles long by 200 wide, with a whole extent of mountains throughout, a whole extent with valleys and habitable ground at long intervals only. Its population, while individually more potential, can never, by reason of physical environment, be as large as other provinces in proportion to area. The expense of government per head of population must for all time to come necessarily be many times greater. It entered Confederation with roads, bridges, wharves, railways, schools, etc., all practically unbuild and to be provided for in the future. Owing to the physical conditions, the government had to assume all the expenses of these undertakings, which, in the main, elsewhere is borne by municipalities. With few exceptions, there are no municipalities outside of incorporated towns. Every road or railway costs on an average three or four times per mile what it does by other parts of Canada. The distances between the settlements are very great, between the mileage to build and maintain, is often enormous. Two schools, the roads and trails, bridges, public wharves and buildings, hospitals, charities, and even doctors in many places, have to be provided for by the province. The cost of administering public justice throughout this vast extent of country is, very great and also, for similar reasons, very great in the East

We Are Making a Run

ON HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, HAND MIRRORS, TOOTH BRUSHES, SOAPS, PERFUMES AND ALL THE USUAL ACCESSORIES OF THE TOILET.

We Can Sell You a Good Brush for \$1.00

AND A BETTER ONE FOR MORE MONEY. Call and see them.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.

49 Government Street.

The Hornets

Wiped Out

Nanaimo Sends Weak Team to Vancouver and Therefore Suffers.

The Home Team has an Easy Time and Scores Heavily.

LISGAR ELECTION.

Polling Day Fixed for February 18—To Choose Candidates.

Winnipeg, Jan. 25.—(Special)—The announcement of Lisgar election dates came as a surprise today. Polling takes place on February 18. It is understood that Richardson, who was nominated for certain practices, will again run as an independent. The Liberals name a candidate at Crystal City on Thursday next, and the Conservatives select their man at Morden on the following day.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

Australia Protests Against Purchase in Foreign Countries.

Vancouver, Jan. 25.—Four hundred people stood up in the grand stand at Boreton Point shivering with cold today. It was the largest crowd that ever attended a football match here. They came to witness what was thought would be a fierce struggle for supremacy between the Nanaimo Hornets and the Vancouver Rugby football teams. The match, however, was on the whole, a tame affair, the men who represent the famous old Hornets being defeated by 38 points to nothing.

Vancouver appeared to be playing a very brilliant game. The home team, however, had a wide open opportunity to do their most showy stunts owing to the lamentable weakness of the Hornets.

The Nanaimos attribute their defeat to their inability to secure backs that they wished to, and having to go up against a strong team with one which was very weak though the best available. Some of the players were also dissatisfied with Referee Senkler's decisions. The Vancouver players believe this criticism however is unjust.

Vancouver had the better team, and Nanaimo the weakest they ever had. Thus the score. Nanaimo player would get the ball only to lose it on the instant, the tackling on the Vancouver side being irresistible.

If the visitors' goal-keeper had not saved the ball then and again, the score would have been worse. Marshall's play pleased the rest of the team so well that he was ridden shoulders high after a clever touch had been executed by him. Owing to the weakness of their opponents, however, the Vancouverers seemed to be an all star team, and individual smart play need not be referred to.

The Vancouver Intermediates were defeated by the Nanaimo Intermediates earlier in the afternoon by 8 to 3.

GOLF

London, Jan. 25.—The announcement that the former golf champion, James Braid, is to visit the United States for six months, prompted the Outlook to say: "The sum to be paid him is not made public, but it is one of the most professional golfers could ever hope to make in a year in England. Nobody will gainsay Braid the reward for his skill, but many of us will regret this downward step in golf." Every day golf loses more of its old character as a healthful game and tends to become a business of pot hunting. The aim of many is to make it a game of money or traveling expenses pursuant to men who ought to be better employed. In their games as in everything else, the Americans will have nothing but the best a dollar can procure."

ROSSLAND.

Rossland, Jan. 25.—The output of Rossland camp for the week ending to-night is 5,830 tons, divided as follows: Le Ro, 4,600 tons; Le Ro No. 2, 1,200 tons; Cascade, 60 tons. The Central Star and War Eagle mines are prepared to commence shipments as soon as the trail smelter is in shape to receive the ore and the output of these mines will increase the weekly output by 2,500 tons after February 1.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smallpox in Oregon—Smallpox is raging at Klamath, Ore., 40 miles from Portland. There are 36 cases there.

Were Off.—The football and hockey matches arranged for yesterday did not take place on account of the inclement weather.

Kennel Club.—A meeting of the Victoria City Kennel club will be held at T. Philpot's bicycle store, Broad street, Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Wives of C. W. Christie, local manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph company, says the wife was not interrupted during the storm of Friday. The Western Union wire is also again in repair.

Coming Champions.—Victoria Belle II, Mr. T. P. McConnell's prize English setter bitch, has given birth to six puppies by C. W. Minor's champion dog, Roy Monet. The cold weather, unfortunately, killed one.

Broke His Leg.—Mr. George M. Watt, proof-reader on the Colonist, on his way home from work early this morning, slipped on the sidewalk in front of Wilby's store, Douglas street, and fractured his leg.

For Cathedral Fund—"Already," an original operetta, will be presented at Institute hall on February 10 and 11, in aid of the enlargement fund of Christ Church cathedral. Among those taking part are: Messrs. George Pauline, Albert Goward, Herbert Kent, Miss Laura Lowen and Miss H. Prior, Messrs. Moxon, Cave, Galbraith, Rhodes, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. H. Kent and the Misses Wornock, Hunt, Dupont, Walkens and others.

The Symphony Concert.—The subscription list for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra is being well filled and Mr. Lombard, in whose hands it is, thinks that the amount of subscriptions required will be obtained in time to make arrangements with that organization to give their concert in this city in the early part of February. Those who desire to hear this famous orchestra can subscribe their names on the list at once at Mr. Lombard's store, 95 Fort street.

Successful Concert.—Despite the inclement weather, there was a good attendance at the Regimental band concert at the Drill hall last evening. The various numbers on the programme were successfully rendered and thoroughly enjoyed. Offenbach's "Orpheus," "Heureux le Severe," and Pederowski's "Minuet" were, perhaps, the best of the band's numbers. Strongberg's "Whirligig" is of the popular variety and contains many catchy melodies. Signor Salvini sang splendidly his rendition of Adam's "Holy City," being particularly good. Another good programme is being prepared for next Saturday evening, when the third regular game of the league basketball series will be played between the James Bay and Fernwood teams.

A. Charlton, A. G. P. A. of the Great Northern railway at Portland; A. B. Charlton, A. G. P. A. of the road at St. Paul, and L. Nadeau, general agent at Vancouver, are the Charron of Vancouver, who have registered on an official visit. They are registered at the Dard.

Arrival Of The Tees

Two Indians Under Arrest For Murder of Jap at Metlakatla.

Belief That the Slayers Mistook the Victim For His Partner.

Crime Was the Outgrowth of Superstition and Belief in Witchcraft.

PRINCE HENRY,
No Special Ceremonies to Mark His Departure from Germany.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—When Emperor William bids Prince Henry of Prussia farewell prior to the latter's departure for the United States, their parting will be a small private affair. No speeches for which the Prince is not present. It is understood that the Emperor will give Prince Henry a written memorandum of what he wishes his royal brother to communicate to President Roosevelt. The various members of the Prince's party will assemble at Bremen on February 14. The sailing of Prince's Henry's party will not be marked by any special ceremonies, nor, so far as known, will any member of the royal house see the Prince off.

TIRED OF WAR.

Another Corps of Fifteen Hundred Boers to Aid the British.

Pretoria, Jan. 25.—Lord Kitchener has authorized General Vilone, a surrendered Boer, to raise an additional Boers corps of 1,500 men.

General Vilone has written a letter to ex-President Steyn warning the latter of his intention to form such a corps, and adding that the Boers in the concentration camps are tired of the useless struggle and are determined to help the British end it.

SEVENTY MILLIONS.

Enormous Capital of a New Glucose Trust.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: "Plans for the consolidation of the Glucose Sugar Refining company, the National Starch company and several outside plants have made such progress that large stockholders in the glucose concern have been asked to sign an agreement that they will participate in the deal. The capital stock of the new company will be \$70,000,000."

NEWS OF THE LODGES.

Social of the Daughters of England—Sisters of St. George.

The Daughters of England gave a very enjoyable social in their lodge room last Wednesday. Bro. Jones very acceptably performed the duties of chairman.

The following members of Victoria Lodge No. 83, Daughters of St. George, were duly installed as officers for the ensuing term: Sister Drivers, W. P.; Sister Penketh, W. V. P.; Sister Thordar, W. C.; Sister Rosson, W. H. S.; Sister E. Nunn, W. R. S.; Sister Rowbottom, W. F. C.; Sister Seed, W. S. C.; Sister Shepherd, W. L. G.; Sister Leny, W. O. G.; W. Treasurer, Sister Greenhalgh, W. The Sons of St. George will hold a card social tomorrow. All members are requested to be in attendance early.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION

Meeting Adjourns In Vancouver Till Monday For Want of Witnesses.

Vancouver, Jan. 25.—There was no work for the fishery commission today. The commissioners were in their seats, but in spite of Prof. Prince's invitation given at the opening of the commission, that any one who desired to give evidence could do so, no one offered themselves.

A score of fishermen were present, but none of them came forward. Prof. Prince said that the people of Vancouver seemed to be very bashful. R. T. Burtwell, fisheries officer, asked some of the fishermen to give evidence. They told him that the Fishermen's Grand Lodge was meeting at that time and no evidence would be given by fishermen until it was known what the Grand Lodge had decided to do.

Prof. Prince said that for all he knew, the Cannery Grand Lodge was meeting too, and under the circumstances, it would be better to adjourn until Monday.

Only one man has given evidence so far, J. M. Morris. He wants the closed season for seines shortened, as they are, in his opinion, less destructive than gill nets.

The steamer Casper arrived from Northern logging camps today, bringing many loggers home for winter, among them British Columbia's famous strong man, Peter Michaud. Mr. Michaud is to be a anchor man for Westminster's team in the big tug-o-war tournament between Westminster and Nanaimo.

Dr. Carroll has received a telegram from Dawson that C. W. Eaton had died in that city on the 21st. Mr. Eaton was born in Nova Scotia and in the early days was one of the most popular men in Vancouver, being connected with Messrs. Rand Bros. in lumber times.

Steamer Saga arrived from the northern lumber banks today. She brings an account of a severe storm. The Captain, which ran out of provisions up North, and was helped out by other steamers, is on her way here.

At midnight the thermometer was 7 above zero at 8 o'clock this morning it was 10 above. There are several inches of snow on the side streets, but the pavements on the business streets are bare. Water pipes are frozen in a great many houses in the city and numbers of them have burst.

The Musicians' union attempted to suppress the "little German band" recently arrived from Australia, and which plays on the streets and makes engagements below scheduled rates. The union committee decided that as the band was not by any means a public nuisance, no action could be taken against it.

In answer to a despatch from Ottawa that Mr. Joseph Martin has applied for the chief Justiceship, Mr. Martin denies that he is an applicant for that office.

Clarke and Thompson, who stole the

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A Plea For British Press

How Canadians Would Benefit By a Change in the Postal Rates.

Would Allow Imperial Literature To Compete With Foreign Reading Matter.

From Montreal Witness.

When reciprocity of trade with the United States was first mooted, there was an outcry against it, as a factor tending to alienate us from Great Britain.

On every revival of the subject the objection is again raised. What is the petty objection it is when one considers our complete reciprocity with the United States in printed matter while English printed matter is excluded by a prohibitive postage charge. The United States is the home of yellow journalism. It produces all that is disgusting and degrading in the way of printing. The tumultuous, voluminous scrap heaps published as daily newspapers in New York, Buffalo, and Chicago are always loaded down with crime, made obtrusive by great headlines, actual photographs and vivid writing. They are continually tantalizing the people with crime and the details of the process by which it is brought about. Still worse, they carry a subtle insinuating suggestion of the probability of criminality in the render. Against these papers one undoubtedly be laid the charge of having had the fullest influence in lowering the standards at once of morality and of taste among the people. Lynchings, divorces and other surface indications of lawlessness and vice, unknown or scarcely known in Canada, are of weekly and daily occurrence across the boundary line. We are not so good that we can afford to import the printed literature which disseminates vice. We carry on against reciprocity in trade as an alienation of our affection for Great Britain, yet extend a free entry and free postal delivery to the most intensely anti-British publications, while we practically exclude British publications.

Another evil association with the free delivery of American printed matter, good and bad, is the crushing effect it has upon Canadian publications. Could any be more suicidal than not only to admit foreign printed matter free, but to admit it in free while the papers our publishers produce is weighted with a duty of twenty per cent? It will be answered that this does not matter as long as the paper is made in Canada. But this answer is either ignorant or dishonest, seeing that our paper-makers meet from time to time to fix the price of the paper they sell just so far above the price in the United States as will secure to them the full advantage of this duty, without letting any of it find its way into our national treasury. It is held that this is not a combination, and we are not prepared to logic as to the meaning of that word. It certainly is a means by which the manufacturers in a country which supplies paper pulp to the world and largely to the United States, through an agreement, collect all the advantages that the duty secures. Yet, while we have to pay a duty in a fraction of twenty per cent extra for our paper, we see foreign publications not only imported duty free, but carried from the boundary line post free at the public expense.

This is called postal reciprocity, and yet for little used; horse and buggy, good for business or family. Call or address No. 8, Labouchere street, between Cook and Vancouver streets.

WANTED—Cedar fence posts, 135 feet.

MISS GREEN, Graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, wishes to receive pupils on Piano and Theory. Terms on application, Stanley avenue.

FOR SALE—General purpose horse, 120 North Park street.

POP UP—Near modern cottage, 5 rooms, with electric lights, conservatory, etc., \$10,000, easy terms. New Karn Piano, good Singer Drop Head Sewing Machine, very little used; horse and buggy, good for business or family. Call or address No. 8, Labouchere street, between Cook and Vancouver streets.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received up to noon of Monday next, Feb. 1, for E. Dakar.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, at Dun-
cans.

Lowest nor any tender not necessarily accepted.

HOOPER & WATKINS,
Architects,
Rooms 9 and 11, Five Sisters' Block.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Opinion in Report of the British Consul at Soo-Chow.

From Engineering.

Now that the affairs have somewhat settled down in China, those who take an interest in the industrial developments of that vast empire, with its immense resources are naturally anxious to know what is being done and what are the prospects of the immediate future. The consular reports published by the foreign offices contain a good deal of interesting matter, but few take the time to go through them. That by the acting British consul at Shanghai states that the railway from Shanghai to Soo-Chow, and thence to Chinkiang and Nanking, the concession of which was granted nearly four years ago to an English company, has not yet been commenced. The terms were still under discussion when the Boxer troubles broke out, and the political outlook has not been sufficiently encouraging since to induce investors at home to put money with any confidence into Chinese enterprises. Yet the consul thinks that the railway will, which ought to be about 250 miles, and as the construction of a number of short bridges, there are no engineering difficulties of any kind to be encountered, it ought to be built at very reasonable cost. The railway will have to compete with the canals, and as its proposed route lies along the banks of the most important of these waterways, the competition will be keen. Probably the most conservative force in China is not the official element, as foreigners generally suppose, but the great body of workers of all kinds who would be displaced if railways and other works of engineering were introduced. Indeed, in Chinese records we find a statement of the beginning of an industrial revolution, some hundreds of years ago, but it was stopped by the officials because of the social problems which they feared it would raise. We must remember that many of the inventions of recent years have been known, in a primitive way at least, to the Chinese, and a favorite expression among them is "nothing new is shown, that they have not the same as that in Pekin." The consul at Soo-Chow thinks that the traffic, both of passengers and goods, is large enough both for the railways and the canals. The population of that portion of Kiangsu is very dense indeed, and the fertility of the land is extraordinary. The fares and freight charged will have to be very low. At present the competition between the various steam launch companies has reduced passenger fares on all inland waterways to an absurd low rate, and therefore, although the passenger traffic will very likely be bankrupt if it depended only on this class of fare. The fares charged by the Imperial Chinese railway in the north average 14d. a mile for second-class passengers and 1d. a mile for first-class passengers. The consul believes that if similar rates are charged on the Soo-Chow line, or, better still, if a third and still cheaper class is started, there is no doubt that a very large proportion of the passenger traffic would be attracted to that railway. The Pekin & Tien Tsin line has shown that the Chinese appreciate speed and convenience of railway travel, and there is no reason why they should be different in Kiangsu. The goods traffic will be more difficult to capture, but the protection which the railway will afford from the delays and rapaciousness of the local officials ought to be a great incentive to traders to make use of it for their goods. The consul believes that the tone of the numerous other railway schemes now talked of in China have fairer prospects than this line. Engineering.

As for Martell's Three Star.

An appeal is made in behalf of a memorial, probably a scholarship in Johns Hopkins University, to the late Dr. Jesse William Lazear, the young army surgeon, who, with an equally devoted colleague, voluntarily exposed himself to infection by yellow fever in order that the knowledge gained from his case might help to establish those measures for preventing the spread of yellow fever which have since been adopted.

Edinburgh university is admitting the son of a student of divinity. The Divinity Hall women can now study Hebrew, Biblical criticism, and ecclesiastical history, and can compete with the male students who are studying for the "Kirk."

God Save the King.

WILL be held at the following places:

Masonic Hall, Esquimalt, 20th Inst. Temperance Hall, Cedar Hill, 21st Inst. School House, Boleskine Road, 22nd Inst. Agricultural Hall, Metchosin, 23rd Inst. Victoria Theatre, Victoria, 24th Inst. A. O. U. Hall, Victoria, 27th Inst.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1902.

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The Colonist Printing & Publishing
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PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

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Six months 3.00

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Six months75

Three months40

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ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The federal campaign is drawing to a close. It has been short and sharp and, on the whole, conducted in rather good temper. As is the case in nearly every election contest, the attention of the public has been to some extent drawn away from the real issues of the hour, and we wish this morning, in the fairest and frankest manner possible, to briefly go over what we think are some of the considerations which ought to influence voters on Tuesday next.

The Liberal government is strongly entrenched in power so far as the present parliament is concerned. It does not need another supporter from British Columbia to strengthen its hands in any way. One of the six representatives from this province elected in 1900 four were government supporters. This is, we think, as large a proportion of our representation as any government could reasonably expect, and if political support is the sine qua non of administrative favor, surely a province which elected two Liberals to one Conservative ought to stand high in the favor of the ministry. It seems folly to claim that under such conditions it is necessary to elect another Liberal in order to secure simple justice. If Mr. Riley were a gentleman, forceful in debate, identified with public movements and resolute in his advocacy of principles, it might be claimed that, being a Liberal and, as such, a man within the party with whom the government would have to reckon, his election would be instrumental in securing what the other four Liberal members from the province have been unable or have not tried to accomplish. But let us compare him with some of the Liberal representatives. He is not anything like so forceful a man as either Mr. Ralph Smith or Mr. Aulay Morrison; he is not so aggressive as Mr. Maxwell. We can make no comparison with Mr. Gallaher, because we know little or nothing about him. Is it not idle, therefore, to pretend that British Columbia will be strengthened in the House by the election of Mr. Riley? Is not the contrary the case? Mr. Riley himself places his claim solely upon the matter of patronage, and it is within the knowledge of every man that a member who goes to the legislative body, seeking for patronage, is by that very fact shorn of influence. He approaches a government in the attitude of one who expects personal favors, and it is absolutely impossible for him to be sufficiently independent to insist upon the recognition of the claims of the province which he represents. On the other hand, if we send to parliament a man, whose interests, personal as well as political, are likely to be best served by devotion to what will promote the welfare of the whole public, we may be reasonably certain that he will take every possible occasion to keep those claims to the front. We do not ask any one to believe that Mr. Barnard has a monopoly of patriotism, or that he is more desirous than any one else of seeing British Columbia and Canada generally advance, but we do ask them to believe that if he goes to Parliament pledged to labor for our interests, and animated by the natural incentive which operate on one who has his political spurs to win as far as this constituency is concerned, he will be likely to do more for the province than one whose appreciation of politics rises no higher than the distribution of patronage. Mr. Riley's friends ask what a government is likely to do for a man who opposes them. We ask in return what a man, whose ambition is solely to control patronage, is likely to do in the way of putting pressure upon a gov-

ernment to get them to shape their policy for the advantage of the whole community. We believe the above considerations and others which will suggest themselves to readers, show that this constituency has absolutely nothing to gain by the election of Mr. Riley, while by choosing Mr. Barnard as its representative it will gain what is to be gained from the pressure of its claims untrammeled by the expectation of patronage.

What have we to lose by defeating Mr. Riley? It is to the credit of those who have appeared in public as his advocates that they have never pretended that the constituency will be any the worse off if he is left at home. Mr. Riley and Senator Templeman say that the former and Mr. Drury will continue to control the patronage, and thus by his own showing the constituency will have, if he is defeated, all that can hope to get in the event of his election. On the other hand, the defeat of Mr. Barnard will be a distinct loss to the province, because it will be construed as a declaration by this constituency that it is satisfied with the treatment the province has received from Ottawa, and no such satisfaction exists even in the extreme wing of the Liberal Party. Even Senator Templeman has been compelled to admit that justice has not been done the province. How, then, can this constituency afford to declare by its votes that it is content with the treatment received? The defeat of Mr. Barnard would also be a loss to the constituency because he is active and aggressive, understands parliamentary business and is pledged to use his utmost endeavors to secure due consideration for the province.

The five years and upwards during which the Liberals have been in power have brought forth no policy distinctly Western in its character. The people of the West are therefore compelled to turn to the Conservative Party. The strong probabilities are that if the Conservatives strongly espouse the cause of the West, and to do so would be wholly in keeping with their record, the Liberals would be forced to advance along similar lines. An opposition can often be instrumental in shaping the policy of a government, and if Victoria Electoral District records its protest against the failure of the Liberals to develop a Western policy, it cannot fail to have much weight. Mr. Barnard's election to the House of Commons would be a protest against neglect and a demand for consideration, and would have all the more weight because made at a by-election, when normally the government candidate has the advantages in his favor.

The present is an exceedingly important occasion in the history of British Columbia. We have come to a time when everything should be done that can be done to advance the interests of the province along the several lines that have been developed in some detail in previous issues of this paper, and have been grouped together and styled a Western Policy. It falls to the lot of the people of this constituency to declare themselves in this connection. It is admitted that British Columbia has not been justly dealt with. Some things have been claimed by the Liberal candidate and his friends, but none of them has ventured to claim that the province has received its just due. This is the great issue before the people. The election of Mr. Riley will be regarded as proof that the people of this constituency are indifferent to the treatment accorded to the province. His defeat, and the consequent election of Mr. Barnard, will be regarded as a protest against this neglect. This neglect must be emphasized in some way that will concentrate upon it the attention of the government, parliament and people of Canada, and this can be done by the election of Mr. Barnard.

THE CORONATION.

Potheation rhymes with Coronation and the two things are associated at present in a good many minds. The dress-makers of London are terribly worried, for the Lord Chamberlain, or whoever the official is who controls such matters, has caused it to be known that there will be a new declaration as to the pattern of the robes to be worn and especially as to the length of the trains, and this has necessarily had the effect of suspending work on costumes. If we may judge from the pictures, any designed would be hailed with delight, but there seems to be something of an almost sacred character involved in the length of a lady's train on such an occasion. Here is the proposition which confronts the high muck-a-mucks in charge of the arrangements: If a train so many yards long is multiplied by so many duchesses, the product will be such that there would be room for no one else in the Abbey. It is even questionable if His Majesty would not be compelled to stay outside. Now personally a duchess doubtless may be a very charming person, but collectively she is a terror to all who have anything to do with ceremonial, and therefore how to accommodate the duchesses and their trains at the same time find room for marchionesses, countesses, baronesses and other small fry, is something which the arithmetic of the highest Imperial functionaries has not yet been able to solve.

The dukes, marquises, earls, barons and other mere men can be wedged into any old place. Only one thing seems definitely settled about the coronation costumes, and that is, that they will cost a lot of money. Vast sums will be paid out to all manner of people, from the trappers, who catch ermine, to the court milliner, who is just a little less important than an empress. The lace-workers of Ireland are making many a sovereign these days, and so are the silk-weavers of England. Another source of botheration is the possibility that ladies will have to wear coronets. Now a coronet is not made to be worn, and, in point of fact, it cannot be worn with any ease or comfort. How the peeresses will get the things in place and keep them there, if ordered to wear them, is puzzling the dear creatures very much more than the words of the coronation oath are troubling the Pope. On the whole, while it would be a very nice thing to be a duchess and wear a long train and coronet at the coronation, we think, dear

Mr. Riley cannot feel very well pleased at the result of one phase of his controversy with Col. Prior. He had to accept Col. Prior's version of the conversation with Mr. Drury. Why was it necessary to compel him to do so?

If Mr. Riley goes to Ottawa and Sir Wilfrid Laurier asks him his views on the Alaskan Boundary, will he reply in the language he employed at one of his meetings, and tell the Premier that he has no time to talk about that or other international questions?

It is notable that neither Mr. Riley nor any one of his speakers has ventured to join issue with Mr. Barnard on any of the propositions advanced by him. So far as arguments on the matters vital to the province are concerned, judgment must be declared against Mr. Riley by default.

The Times repeats its statement, that Mr. Barnard condemns the British preferential treatment. Mr. Barnard at no time during the campaign has said anything which by the utmost ingenuity can be distorted into the expression of such an opinion. The Times is deliberately misrepresenting him.

Mr. Aulay Morrison is correctly reported in the Times, he made two rather strange statements in his speech at the

lady, that you will be very much more comfortable on that auspicious day next June in a short skirt on a tennis lawn in Victoria.

THE BONDAGE OF WORDS.

Language has its limitations. In science, theoretical or applied, it is possible to make new words to express new things, although even in those fields of thought and labor, the new words are almost wholly names. In the domain of metaphysical thought, language lags far behind. The result is that many of us are held in a sort of verbal bondage. Every man who has endeavored to express a new thought has felt the inadequacy of the language, and the result is either circumlocution or a resort to imagery, and the latter is very apt to be misleading, because of its being applied too literally. But what we have most in mind is the bondage of words in religious teaching and in the expression of religious thought. The Church is greatly concerned in this matter, for thousands of men and women are kept from associating themselves with one or the other of its branches, for no other reason than that their minds will not submit to the bondage of words and they are too honest to pretend to what they do not think. We suppose that if a man applied for membership in any branch of the Church, and, when asked if he believed the statements set out in the Creed or that particular organization, should answer that he could not say that he believed them all, but was willing to accept them as a working hypothesis, he would be counted ineligible. On the other hand, if one should state that he believed the whole Creed, and was otherwise unobjectionable, he would doubtless be received, even although he had never given a moment's intelligent consideration to any one of the propositions laid down as articles of faith. We are not objecting to this, for we suppose the church organization, like everything else of the kind, must have some standard of membership. We mention it only to draw attention to the fact that, owing to the limitations of language, a wide margin ought to be allowed men seeking to express their thoughts on the relations of God to man. Take one doctrine, namely, that of the Trinity. How many persons will even pretend to have an absolutely accurate conception of what this means? From the very nature of the case, the idea that Thee should be One and at the same time Three, each distinct from the other and at the same time not distinct, is unthinkable, and the more one attempts to express it in words, the more involved he becomes. Yet we venture to say that every thoughtful person, even among those who call themselves Unitarians, is persuaded of the three-fold nature of the Deity. The idea lies just outside of the grasp of our minds and hence we have no language wherewith adequately to express it. Yet hundreds of religious teachers insist that the explanation which their particular branch of the Church has decided upon shall be literally accepted. They have tried to bind within the narrow limits of language that which is as limitless as the Universe.

It is this narrowness of the scope of language that makes the singing of hymns so effective a part of worship. The words of the hymn may be not much else than religious doggerel, the music may be of poor quality, but the two combined, coupled with the act of singing, serve to express what could not otherwise be voiced. There are thoughts that lie beyond the scope of language. The Highlander thinks them when he hears the pibroch sounding. The returning wanderer thinks them when he hears the church bells of his home once more ringing. The musician thinks them when he causes the violin to speak, or the organ to pour forth its melody, or with heart and voice combined makes his soul speak to ours. The painter with a stroke of his brush tells what cannot be expressed by anything taken from the dictionary, and the poet, with an art which is unique, takes the common words of every day life and so groups them rhythmically that they carry with them a burden of sentiment which can be conveyed in no other way. More of our best thoughts come from such sources than from any other outside of ourselves. Language breaks down when too much stress is laid upon it. Even such a simple thing as the pressure of a hand may be more eloquent than the best chosen and best expressed words can be.

We wish to enter a plea against too great literalness in religious matters, against a too great insistence that we shall use exactly the same language as others in expressing our thoughts on religious subjects, against the too frequent condemnation of those who cannot conscientiously employ the ecclesiastical jargon which perhaps we ourselves find satisfactory. Let us remember that there are thoughts beyond language, and truths that cannot be expressed in words because words are only the names of things we all know, and the greater part of the domain of thought is outside of the limit of our common knowledge.

It is a significant fact that at every meeting held by Mr. Barnard during the campaign the electors present passed a resolution of confidence in the Conservative party and pledging support to the candidate, while at Mr. Riley's meetings no proposal of a similar kind was ever hinted.

W. C. T. U.

In larger localities where competition abounds, the small stockkeeper frequently outstrips his more powerful rival by one important point, which may be added to his stock without cost, but cannot be withheld without loss; that element is civility. A kind and obliging manner carries with it the railway, or train car, or store, the grinning, the smile, which you feel when you were thrown in their way, while others appear at once your friends. The secret of

OF LOVE.

O H! Love is the dream of a summer's night,
That fades not away at the morning's light,
But lingers and lives in the darkest hours,
And scatters abroad its fadless flowers
On life's tossed sea!

Oh! Love is the emblem of youth and age,
But it has its own great wars to wage
Against the demons of doubt and despair,
And the bended bows of sorrow and care
That still must be.

The wars are bitter, the wars are long,
And often is heard the wild death-song
Of a vanquished hope, as it flees away
Into the dusk of the endless day
Of "Might-Have-Been."

But the joy that lives in a love-lit soul
Is itself a part of which Heaven is whole,
And life seems fairer, the path more bright,
While flowers of grace, once out of sight,
Are clearly seen.

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January, 1902.

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A MAN WANTED—A lecture by Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, in James Bay Methodist church, Wednesday night, 20th instant. Tickets 25 cents.

Misses McClung have resumed classes in china painting, drawing, etc.; new stock of leather goods. Studio Bohemian block, corner Fort and Douglas streets.

The Metropole Club will give a super-party and dance January 30, in the A. O. U. hall. Couple \$1.00, ladies, 25c.

Little Ones Were Cold.—Friday's cold snap caused a great falling off in school attendance, especially in the junior divisions, where, in some cases, nearly all the pupils absented themselves. The general attendance was cut down about one-third.

Young Mens' Meeting.—On Wednesday evening the next meeting of Loutons' Council, Young Mens' Institute, will be held. Grand President F. J. Kierec will be present. The committee having in hand arrangements for a social will wait.

Assessment Drawing.—A drawing for an assessment will be held at the next meeting of Banner Lodge, A. O. U. W., on Monday evening. Seven membership applications will be considered.

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MINES AND MINING

By H. MORTIMER LAMB

THE thirty-fifth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in Victoria last week, at which the general manager presented an address reviewing trade and commerce conditions in Canada during the past six months. In making a reference to mining in British Columbia, he said:

"The growth of coal mining and coke making is quite satisfactory, and already the pay-rolls of the Nanaimo and Cowichan collieries are foundation stones in the industrial structure of British Columbia, although but the promise of what they may reasonably hope to be in the near future. In other branches of mining there is little of a satisfactory nature to be said. We must, however, distinguish clearly between mining ventures which have failed because the necessary ore does not exist, and other enterprises where lack of present success is due to conditions which are not likely to be permanent. There is no doubt that, but for repeated labor troubles, high freight and smelter charges, the low prices of silver and lead, and the recent fall in copper, the mining industries of British Columbia would be in a flourishing condition instead of the reverse. The market prices for the various metals, take their natural way, but is it not to be deplored that an industry in which success is in any event difficult, should be hampered by legislation regarding labor which can only result in destroying the power to employ labor? We can but hope that the legislators of British Columbia will gradually learn how unwise it is to kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

A PROMISING SLOCAN MINE. One of the most promising of the Slocan mines now under development is the American Boy, in the No. 5 tunnel of which a valuable body of clean galena was recently encountered, assaying 138 ounces in silver and no less than 84.8 per cent. lead. With one exception this is the highest lead assay ever secured in the camp. The ore chute, which had been drifting for 100 feet, has been opened up for 20 feet along the vein, and now shows 22 inches across. The drift is being run along the side of the chute. At last accounts it was still widening, and promises to be one of the phenomenal strikes of the year.

THE SILVER HILL MINE.

Shipments of ore from the Silver Hill mine, at Crawford Bay, the owners of which, it will be remembered, last autumn entered into a very considerable treatment contract with the Trail smelter, have just been commenced over the new tramway built by Mr. Riblet—a capital piece of work. Henceforward steady production from this mine will be maintained, and as the ore is of a very good grade, the output from the Silver Hill should materially increase the returns from Nelson district this year.

MR. CRONIN AND THE ST. EUGENE.

Mr. James Cronin, manager of the St. Eugene mine at Moyie, was interviewed last week at Spokane on the subject of the effect of the decline in lead prices on extracting operations at this property. In reply to his questioner he stated that, while in 1900 the company shipped 17,221 tons of concentrates, worth \$1,100,994, the net smelter returns were \$267,414, in 1901 only 12,025 tons of concentrates were sent out, valued at \$616,561, the net return of which was \$272,361, or about 40 per cent. of gross value. The mine is not at present producing, but if the results would be still less satisfactory, as lead is now quoted in London at about 110.7. The situation, however, is likely to show an early improvement.

LE ROI NO. 2 REPORT.

The recent disclosures in connection with the Le Roi mine have had a very depressing effect on the shares, which are now quoted at about 42¢, while the report and balance sheet just issued of the Le Roi No. 2 company are not likely to encourage speculation in this concern's shares either. The B. C. Review, commenting on the fact that, while all intents and purposes the dividend last year was paid out of capital, remarks in its last issue: "It now transpires that the total profit earned up to September 30th last only amounted to \$27,275." There is one point that needs explanation, viz., the payment of \$200,000 in dividends, although 12,000 shares owned by the B. A. C. were only partly paid up. The directors, it appears, received \$1,500, being 5 per cent. of the profits of the company which had not been earned! It is stated that the Le Roi company have claimed \$6,000 against Le Roi No. 2 for development work done, which claim is not admitted by the directors. There appears to be some slight discrepancy here, as Mr. Frecheville states that work costing \$20,000 has been done by the Le Roi in opening up the Josie and No. 2 claims, a portion of generosity on the part of the parent company for which they only deserve to claim a Le Roi No. 2 less than one-third of the cost.

The uncertainty in regard to the smelter charges on Le Roi No. 2 ores shows that those in charge of the smelter were either incompetent or unbusinesslike. They commenced by charging 85¢ a ton for freight and treatment, afterwards raising it to \$6, and later making a further addition of \$1.98 per ton, to which the present directors consider to be \$1.38 too much. The company appears to have managed to liquidate its indebtedness to the Bank of Montreal, but the position of affairs as shown in the balance sheet shows that some time must elapse before another dividend can be distributed."

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE VELVET MINE.

A circular has been issued by the directors of the Velvet mine, in which a scheme for reconstruction is placed before the shareholders, with the object of raising about \$25,000 for further working capital. The proposal is to assess the shares for 2s. 6d. each, which will be called up by installments extending probably over one year or more. This mine, and in fact all the properties on Sophie mountain, have been greatly handicapped by the lethargy of the government in providing transportation facilities which has made the cost of development abnormally high and the getting in of suitable machinery a most arduous and costly undertaking.

The principle at this mine has been the same as at those situated on Red mountain—that down to the 400-foot level the ore bodies are broken and faulty, but below that they become regular. Although Mr. Sorensen, the manager, reports that he has taken out ore ready for shipment running as high as \$30 per ton, the sale of which would provide money for development, it will be a short-sighted policy not to provide the necessary working capital to carry on operations on a large scale, by which great economies can be effected.

The directors have had very affairs under very serious consideration, and regret to say that they are in the same position as other silver-lead producers in this country, which causes them to hesitate before they continue to part with the valuable product of your property under present conditions.

THE FEES ARE THESE: Silver-lead producers in Canada only receive to-day \$1.25 per cent. for the lead contents of the ore, while the producers of the same product in the United States receive \$3.50 per cent., thanks to their combine and their tariff against foreign lead.

But for the fact that your properties are exceedingly rich in silver, we should not be able to work at a profit under the above conditions. Now the board are face to face with this problem, viz.: should they continue to sacrifice a portion of the silver in your rich ores in order to meet the loss incurred in shipping the lead with which it is amalgamated, and which may either be

THE LOCAL STOCK MARKET.

The upward tendency continues, and the market is stronger and more active.

TAXPAYERS DO NOT HAVE TO SUFFER FOR TAXES MADE OF GOOD INTENTIONS.

During the week Cariboo-McKinney has sold as high as 25½¢, Centre Star 43, Iron Mask 20, Rambler-Cariboo 84, American Boy 8, War Eagle 13½¢, Wimpy 5, and Payne 31. The most encouraging feature is the heavy buying in the East, which is indicative of the renewal of confidence in British Columbia mines. The recent start in Centre Star, Cariboo-McKinney, Rambler and American Boy have been most opportune, while the re-commencement of work at the Gooderham mines and at the North Star, at Kimberley, has also had a good effect. A telegram from Spokane on Friday announced the resumption of operations at the Waterlee, Camp McKinney, arrangements having been made to immediately commence the pumping out of the mine.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DEEP WATER TERMINUS.

Sir—Mr. Durie is reported to have said at Friday's meeting that he had spoken in favor of a railway to deep water, but voted against the Stikine-Teslin railway. Quite true, but I defy any one to prove that the Stikine-Teslin railway would have been all-Canadian route, or that it would have been a deep water terminus. The Conservative party would have willingly voted \$20,000 or \$40,000 per mile for the Stikine-Teslin, but would not consider a grant of land subsidy, rich in gold, copper and timber, with at least twenty millions of dollars value of timber, if the railway had its terminus at Kitimat. I think no sane person having the best interests of our country at heart, would have compromised, giving 35,500,000 acres, the cream and pick of Kitimat, for such a railway, which would be of little use if the country was given away. Many persons look to the immediate expenditure on such works, but such benefits are not lasting. The first care should be to place the road in the right place irrespective of clamor.

W. F. MACDONALD.

MINERAL OUTPUT.

Sir—I was very much surprised at the statements made last night by Mr. Morrison in regard to the mineral output of the whole of Canada, as that gentleman made a statement that the whole mineral production of Canada for 1901 was only \$30,000,000. Now, I may say that gentleman is mistaken, and facts will bear me out. In the first place it is either done expressly to damage B. C. and N. W. T., or that he is not up to date in his facts, as far as his government at Ottawa for not doing more for B. C. than they have done. Now I will give a few facts regarding mineral production of 1901 as follows:

British Columbia	.....	\$21,000,000
Alberta	.....	23,000,000
Ontario	.....	25,000,000
Quebec	.....	30,000,000
Nova Scotia	.....	8,000,000
Total	.....	\$80,000,000

This statement is taken from the Canadian Mining Institute of Montreal, March 7, 1901, coal or oil not included.

J. W. HASKINS.

OPEN LETTER TO GEO. RILEY, ESQ., Liberal Candidate for the Conservatives, Mr. Geo. Riley:

Dear Sir—Will you allow a friend and supporter of the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to give one or two reasons why you should be defeated in the present contest?

1. Because your candidature does not express the real sentiment of the Liberal party in Victoria. You forced yourself upon the party, and you lost the support of the party in the election without opposition. Partly in pity and partly in fear, your fellow-Liberals yielded to your demands, and today your party is working as a Liberal party, a party more or less another form of Liberalism, would be glad to have a Liberal returned—but if I must choose between a confessed Conservative pledged to reform and a professed Liberal addicted to Chasenism and pledged to the interests of the ruling class, I will find no difficulty in deciding how to vote. Your contempt for the will of the majority proclaims your utter inability to qualify as a Liberal statesman. And moreover, the Liberal and Conservative party interests in the pursuit of personal aims is not likely to give himself much concern for the wider interests of the people.

2. Because of the narrowness of your political vision. A man seeking a place in parliament, that is, a seat in the House of Commons, ought to have a knowledge of the circumstances and sentiments prevailing in the localities most deeply interested in the question of issues. Are you qualified to do so? Is it not the fact that a party of rank and file are not? What public question have you ever discussed? In what public enterprise have you ever participated? Whoever was impressed with your public spiritlessness? Indeed, who knows you in public affairs at all? Even as a man with public work to do, you dispensed little time to smooth the way to the bigger job for which your soul craves?

In short, Mr. Riley, if you are anything more in public affairs than a political pawn, you have only yourself to thank for your people's mistaken conviction that you are not.

3. Because, and this is more serious, because of the quality of your political morality.

In view of charges made by you against Col. Prior, and of that gentleman's contradiction of them, you ought at once to let the public know definitely whether your own account of yourself or Col. Prior's is the true one. If your are a member of the number of political malcontents, a party of political slander, Col. Prior seems to think you are the latter, but you seem determined that the public shall not accept that explanation of the astounding confessed public immorality which you have formed the chief content of your campaign speeches. Let me explain. I understand you to say that you have it in your power to disqualify Messrs. Earle and Prior in the recent treason trial that has been conducted before the public by these gentlemen, but that you were generous enough to allow one of them to be confirmed in his seat and the other to escape with the loss of his seat and the surrender of his right to be a member of the House. Such a platform supports seem quite contradictory in regard to the latter point, namely, that Col. Prior waived his right to run and also undertook to keep the Conservatives out of the field. Now, if you accept their statement, you are grossly in error in this, in that you had it in your power to punish political corruption and open two seats, but that you were so unselfish that you contented yourself with opening only one seat and with defeating the disqualification of the other. You will say, "Well, I did it because the vacated seat could be filled—with yourself, of course!" Whatever else you may accomplish Mr. Riley, you can flatter yourself if your statements are true, with having invented a kind of generosity that is likely to become very popular in this wicked world!

It has not struck you, I suppose, that while it is bad enough for a man to falsely accuse a political opponent in the heat of political competition, it is certainly much worse to say the least of it, for a man in the pursuit of personal ends to bargain with political corruption and then to publish the infamous compact! In a suite of your assertions in the contrary, Col. Prior will be able to convince the public that you were not a party to any such corrupt agreement.

And now, do you wonder that your political enemies sneer under the burden imposed upon them and with you were—

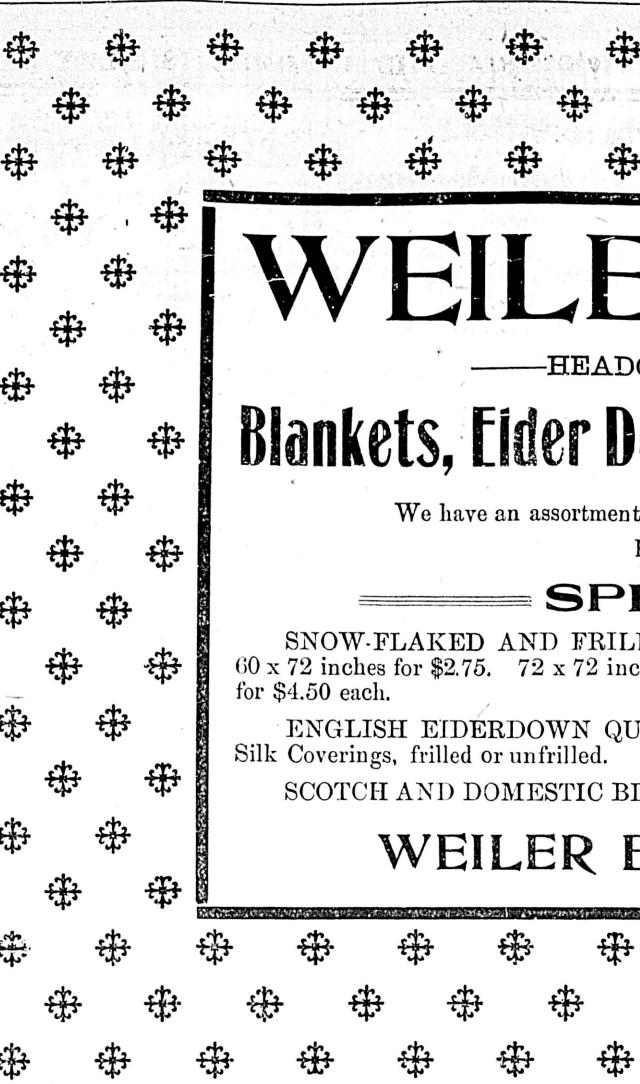
In the Senate. And don't you sometimes wish that your ambitions had been confined to the pursuits of private life? It is while you are in public life, you have more opportunity for power and ability.

In conclusion, Mr. Riley I cannot support you. First, because I am a Liberal and believe in the divine right of the majority. Second, because I am a British Columbia man and wish the man who goes to Ottawa to represent him to be a Canadian and not a political incapable linked with political immorality.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

There is no article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good person's Strength and Muscle Balsam. Backache Plasters.

Taxpayers do not have to suffer for taxes made of good intentions.



WEILER BROS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Blankets, Elder Down Quilts, Comforters

We have an assortment that cannot be improved upon at the prices we ask.

SPECIALS

SNOW-FLAKED AND FRILLED COMFORTERS—72 x 72 inches for \$2.50. 60 x 72 inches for \$2.75. 72 x 72 inches for \$3.00, and a few Extra Fine 72 x 72 inches for \$4.50 each.

ENGLISH EIDERDOWN QUILTS (ventilated)—In Chintz, Sateen, Satin or Silk Coverings, frilled or unfrilled.

SCOTCH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS for single, three-quarter or double beds.

WEILER BROS., Leaders in House Furnishings.

This is DR. MC LAUGHLIN'S MEN

THE MEN OF MIGHT.

Men Who Have Regained the Vigor of Youth, Who Have Attained the Highest Standard of Physical Vitality from Wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.



You will never know what a grand power electricity is until you feel its genial, glowing warmth penetrating every vital part of your body from my Electric Belt.

You know how easily it runs street cars, makes plants grow without sun or soil, purifies filthy water and transforms night into day at the will of man, but I can't make you believe that it will renew the vigor of youth until you feel it dancing through your veins and carrying to every organ of your body the "fire of life."

Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them with head erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts, and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I am the man."

And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches, with a tired, stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality power? Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man you would like to be?

If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies. My Belt will cure you, and if you will come to me you will soon be one of "Dr. McLAUGHLIN'S MEN."

This is a message to men. It is to men who want to feel like men, to look like men and act like men. This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaken, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny, restless. It is to men who have part or all of those symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor. I offer it to you in my wonderful

DR. MC LAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

And any man or woman who will secure me can have my Belt and

PAY WHEN CURED.

Beware of old style, burning electrode Belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies had been seared and scarred by getting a shock from them. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back-burners. Call and see the improvements in my Belt, or write for my free book.

FREE BOOK—Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

NOTE—WE PAY DUTY

DR. M. C. MC LAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St.,

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

BUSINESS POINTERS

One of those "Province Cigars" will keep your nose warm this frosty weather. Try one of them, they are hot.

When you want to get the best value in tea and coffee, ring S. C. The Direct Importers, corner Douglas and Johnson streets.

W. T. Hardaker, auctioneer, will hold, at his sale rooms, Douglas street, another of those important auction sales of valuable household furniture and effects, which all who are in need of such should bear in mind.

Special prices in all departments for the balance of the week at Campbells, Son and his ad. for specialties in ladies and children's wear.

An unreserved trade sale of 21 crates of earthenware, from Messrs. Thos. H. & Son, Longport, Staffordshire, England, just landed, is to be sold by public auction by Joshua Davy, auctioneer, at 11 a.m., at No. 85 Wharf street, near Yates street. See advertisement for further particulars.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

There is no article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good person's Strength and Muscle Balsam.

Backache Plasters.

Taxpayers do not have to suffer for the pay-rolls made of good intentions.

Fort street, is doing the proper thing in giving the people an opportunity to secure overcoats at snap prices, during the cold snap. See his advertisement on fifth page for further particulars.

Now is the time to secure stock in the Similkameen Coal company, as it is the intention to withdraw all stock from the market on and after February 15. J. E. Church, official broker, 14 Trousseau avenue, Victoria, B. C. will be pleased to show plans of the company and give any information required.

Special bargains in ladies' and gents' clothing, waistcoats, chest protectors, etc., are being offered for a few days at the Drug Store, 27 Johnson street. Now is the time to protect yourselves against the results of undue exposure to the changeable weather. Their Compound Cough Syrup is a sure

Choice Acreage Suburban Lots For Sale.

Eight and three-quarter acres, situate on the Victoria Arm. This is close to the Railways, and has about an acre of rock on it, the balance being good land. Price \$10 per acre.

To the rear of the property the Burnside and Sannich Roads, also with an entrance from the Carey Road. This is a good piece of property, and is for sale very cheap. Price \$50.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

VIEWS OF THE PREMIER

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir Deals With Some Important Political Questions.

The Editor.

Sir.—A few days ago, in an open letter to the people of British Columbia, I outlined in a general way my own position and the policy of the government, and I now wish to supplement my former remarks with others, and incidentally to meet the objections that have been raised. I have not been appointed with the resolution with which the government's declaration has been received, as I feel certain when our course of action and policy were fully understood, much of the opposition—the result of misapprehension—would disappear, and that they would be generally endorsed by the electors more especially when they have read my letter to Sir Wilfrid, which I have permission to publish.

Among other things, an impression is sought to be conveyed—most especially that our representatives at Ottawa have become an issue in the present federal campaign in Victoria—that the government is attempting to create a feeling of antagonism against the Dominion, by the people of this province. This is unfair and untrue. In all the correspondence with the Dominion authorities there is not a word of reproof, not a breath of menace, not a single unfriendly utterance. I have gone to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in perfect confidence, open and above board, because I have all along believed him to be a statesman who can rise above party considerations whenever the interests of the country are at stake, and who is willing to do justice to all sections of Canada alike. It is quite natural, however, that he will be influenced by his supporters in British Columbia, and if our representatives at Ottawa are not ultimately successful, it will be because they have not had the endorsement and support of those who are his political advisors and friends, or that the hostility of other parts of Canada will prevail.

It is charged that the reason why our mission to Ottawa has not been so far successful is because we did not take the representatives of British Columbia in the Dominion parliament into our confidence. On this occasion, however, I have sent each of these representatives a copy of the letter to the Prime Minister, requesting his co-operation and support in behalf of our claims.

In order that our case may not be prejudiced on account of political considerations, I am averse to having the question of just terms for British Columbia becoming a party issue of either Liberals or Conservatives against the other. I want, so far as I am concerned, to see our claims made the subject of unanimous demand on the part of the people of this province to the Dominion of Canada, not as against the Liberal or any other government that may be in power. We must depend on the government of the provinces, rather than upon political influence. The balance of power still lies east of the Great Lakes, and the predominance of sentiment, rather than for the dominance of sentiment, that is to say, in which the different planks of our platform and say whether they are sound, practical and worthy of support.

The government is accused of adopting Mr. Martin's and Mr. Smith Curtis' railway policy. Even if that were true, it is no good reason why it should not be adopted. We have not adopted this policy, but we have not adopted the principle of government ownership. I have stated distinctly that I am not in favor of the government of the province undertaking on its own account, as a general principle, the building of railways, and for three reasons: (1) The province is not in a position financially to do it; (2) it is the duty of the Dominion government, if at all; (3) success of government ownership must depend on the whole Canadian system of railways being under control.

A principle not generally applicable, however, may be so under special and peculiar conditions, and the situation of last year in favor of the V. V. & E. affords the complete explanation of what, in this instance, are the special and peculiar conditions. The arguments for that company were that there should be competition, and that for that purpose the C. P. R. should not be favored. On the very face of it, is it plain that these objects would not be attained by either one of these companies getting the subsidy, because the very object of the V. V. & E. is to get a line of railway so extensive to build and duplicate. The subsidizing of one company, therefore, means the exclusion of the other. As both companies appear anxious to reach the Similkameen, a joint government railway from some common point of juncture to the coast, over which both companies would have equal running powers, would serve at once the very objects to be attained. The cost to the province would not necessarily be greater, because by this arrangement, the cost of building and maintaining the railway would be divided.

It may be held, as it has been held, that if the V. V. & E. secured the subsidy and built the line, the C. P. R. would be forced, in its own interests, to parallel it. Even if this should result, why such a waste of capital when a single railway line would serve both companies?

Is this a practical, business-like policy, or is it not? Whether the Dominion government will accept the proposal is not the question. The question is, is it a wise policy? It demands a definite reply from our opponents. And that reply will determine whether they were sincere in the public interests in agitating for competition and against monopoly.

It now comes to the question of constituency involved in our railway policy of last year, which was attacked in an article obviously written and inspired by a legal gentleman.

The standing position is taken that the province, by seeking to impose conditions of any kind to contract with any railway, is declared to be for the general benefit of Canada, and consequently under the exclusive control of the Dominion of Canada.

It is acting in "open defiance of the Canadian government—a direct attempt, constitutionally to vary the provisions of the B. N. A. Act," and a declaration of war against the persons who are expected to co-operate with the provincial government in railway construction.

The government stipulated in its Railways Act, that the province should have "absolute control" of the railway and passenger rates, and that in case of the railway assisted passing under the jurisdiction of the Dominion, that the control should become a matter of contract between the province and the company.

It is pointed out that the railways declared for the general benefit of Canada come within the exclusive control of the Dominion, and that therefore there is a conflict of authority created, and that the province could not legally contract itself away from the Dominion.

Similar objections are held to the power of taking over a railway over after 20 years as a provincial undertaking, to the plans and specifications being approved by local officials and to any railway accepting a subsidy being controlled by the B. C. Railway act. There is nothing inconsistent as between the powers which the two governments could exercise in this instance as a matter of right in insisting on certain conditions being complied with. Otherwise the province would be powerless even though its aid was two or three times

right in continuing to press those claims and in asking for a convention for their discussion.

Whether or not they will unite in supporting them:

Whether or not, if our province has been in the interests of the province, the government is entitled to any credit for its efforts in that respect:

And whether or not, under such cir-

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

UNRESERVED TRADE SALE!

OF

21 CRATES

OF

EARTHENWARE

From Messrs. Thos. Hughes & Son,
Longport, Staffordshire.

EX. SPRINGBANK

(Just landed.)

To be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION

Wednesday Jan. 29, '02

At 11 o'clock a.m.

AT NO. 85 WHARF STREET

Near Yates Street.

Crates 633, 717 and 719
will be opened out.

Catalogues may be had at the office of

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

Auction Sales

—BY THE—

CUTHBERT, BROWNE

COMPANY, LTD.

On an

Early
Date

Valuable

Household Furniture,

and Effects.

Particulars later.

AUCTION

Under instructions from Mrs. McLeod, I will remove from her residence and sell at

City Auction Mart.

2 p.m. Tuesday, Jan 28th,

Elegant.

Household Furniture.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

W. JONES,

Tel. 294. Dominion Govt. Auctioneer

THEATRICAL

Particulars later.

Repertoire.

Particulars later.

FASHIONS, FADS AND FANCIES

The Fabrics and Styles of the Newest Winter
Gowns---The Vain Attack Upon the Cor-
set---Belts, Cinctures and Girdles.

THE newest winter tailor-gowns are designed for the latter part of the season and early spring wear.

They are very much on the lines of those worn last autumn, but almost without exception the coats have no collars and are very closely fitted---that is, giving a straight front effect but having the side darts curved exactly to the figure. One model is like a bodice and fastens around the front with silver buttons. This is a very severe style, and requires to be very carefully made and shaped. It is designed to complete a suit for shopping and morning wear. The skirt flares either by the use of expanding gores, or by having an attached flounce, this being a retained style. The vicuñas, cheviots, and rough cloths are smarter in these gowns than the more elegant smooth cloths which are still reserved for afternoon and evening wear. "Mixed cheviots in hedge colors blue and red are still fashionable." Broads does not appear in many dyes, but when it is shown in the deeper saffron shades seems preferred to the handsome golden tints. The new French cut-away coat appears in rather rough-surfaced textiles. Deep crimson and automoblie reds are used, with a trimming of small silver or gold buttons. For the waist-coat, red and black, gold and black, pure white or an odd shade or sapphire and black are all in vogue. The most stylish of these waistcoats are of costly satin vesting fashioned in old continental style, with small button-trimmed pocket flaps, or of a light silk or satin, giving much the same effect.

The placid, yet enthusiastic gentleman who has for some weeks past been lecturing the women of certain western cities of the viciousness and folly of wearing corsets, has no help which he seems to be in the right with and great satisfaction. From his point of view, other departures from the law of her being---such as omission and commission---are reprehensible and of little account compared with the evil of tight-lacing; the old, old story of over-hanging ribs, displaced bronchites, pent-up hearts and livers, and trammelled, gasping lungs is repeated with precision and emphasis. The folly and crime of self-inflicted torture and slow suicide in stays is the staple of his discourse and the moral of his plea. The women of today who make themselves miserable by tight lacing are comparatively so few that the office of the conservator of their lives and health, in this line of preachment ought to be vacant. No woman can dress becomingly which is the same as saying in keeping with prevalent modes) and dressed with the use of the corset. This accessory of dress should always be worn, if properly made and adjusted, with increased comfort; and at the same time, it will give needed support to the wearer and attractiveness and grace to the figure. Periodically the corset comes up for a subject of controversy or condemnation. Its use in some form began in antiquity, and from its very inception it has been assailed. But whether good or bad, hurtful or of benefit, to argue, warn, or condemn, will ever prove a ease of St. Anthony preaching to the fishes:

"Much delighted were they."

But preferred the old way."

At a representation of Adrienne Lecourte recently attended in a large western city, Adrienne was attired, in one scene, in a superb robe of teauve satin brocade trimmed with duchess lace draperies and bodices. The train at the back commenced between the shoulders, then descending and quite distinct from the bodice---curving in slightly at the belt, and expanding gradually from this point with the classic folds of the very long train. The semi-decolleté bodice was decorated at its edge with a very beautiful, rather deep bertha of lace. The gown was in princess, and fastened at the back, under the narrow fold of the upper part of the train. Another beautiful gown was of pale blue brocade. The Directorie petticoat showing bows of gold embroidery, intermixed with delicate Persian colors, on a white satin foundation. There was a Hungarian and also Hungarian sleeve of gold and Persian net on the bodice, with a clasp of virid pomegranate blossoms fastened on the left side of the opening. In the death scene, Adrienne wore a robe of semi-decolleté white India muslin simply and elegantly fashioned, with artistic draperies and flowing sleeves, with close once underneath of pure white embroidered chiffon.

Among many other things of importance on practical tailor dressmaking says: "A general trick of a poor dressmaker when she sees that a waist does not fit perfectly, is to pull it up on the shoulders." This is one of the most fatal mistakes, for at once the entire waist is thrown out of place, and often cannot be restored to its original shape. The best fitters are those who, when they try on the lining of a waist, put it well back to the waist line to the corsets, and it then fits, such as being apparently too long-waisted, obviated by pulling the fabric together instead of up. A waist that cuts the wearer at the back of the neck is one of the most uncomfortable things that can be worn, but the fault cannot be obviated by cutting out the neck at the back, and pulling the collar further down as is generally attempted. The trouble lies almost without exception in the shoulder seams which are too tight, or in the lack of material directly across the shoulders. An apparently hopeless waist may often be redeemed from utter failure by having a piece inserted at the shoulder seams, and then being pulled down into the correct position.

A whole chapter could now be easily written about belts, ceintures, and girdles, so many and so varied are the styles, and choiced in the buckles that fasten them is legion. One of the leading features among the smartest belts is the somewhat larger size, and also a design in gold, reminiscent of the Napoleonic period. Solid silver buckles in the Indian gold finish, set with semi-precious gems, are especially good styles, and there is surely no limit to the variety in design. Opal and lucky-stone clasps and buckles in emerald shapes and combinations, framed with real gold in delicate filigree devices, are among the costly models, fastened to satin strappings and belts, and worn with white satin and coral guipure lace waists.

The "envelope" position, somewhat wider at the bottom than the top, each tab about seven inches in length is attached to the newest Eton jacket, usually with white satin. The tabs are similarly finished. Again the coat has a belt with the semblance of a belt, though this appendage fails to take the form of a narrow strapped girdle, or two narrow tabs, mostly supplemented by shorter over-lapping ones. Another form is the detached belt and position, which can be worn or not, as desired. It is simply a convenient form of belt to wear with a silk of light-wool shirtwaist and with a matching stock. This adds a becoming length to either an Eton street or house jacket. It serves slightly to accommodate the dips front of the waist and fastens to the jacket with buttons only, underneath the back.

A CANADIAN PEAR

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THE FAMILY TREE

A brand-new family tree appears in the home of Croesus Pickles; with titles of titled ancestors. His fawning world he proclaims.

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MODERN FABLES

By George Ade. Copyright 1901, by Robert Howard Russell.

RIGHT in the Heart of the whooping Metropolis there lived a Proud Man. He was too good for the rat-like people of the States, and the only reason he stuck was that he needed some money of the Thin-Diao to buy another Million. He lived in a large stone Mausoleum. People tiptoed and talked in Whispers as they passed through the cold Shadow of his stately Shack. When he came down the front Steps to get into his \$8,000 Bubble, which had the original man-killing Chaffeur from France manipulating the Juice, then all the little Birds would fall out of the Trees, and the Children would begin to climb Fences.

By years of Practice this haughty Haymaker of the Financial World had learned to look at the Middle Classes and not see them at all. He had the glassy Web of their Journal, the very Soul of a Social Aspirant. He received his Conversation for the few Choice Spirits of Parcours Avenue whose names appear in Small Caps every time Mr. Vogner comes to Town. When approached by one who never had broken into the Dus and Bradstreet Set, he made an up-stage Gesture with the right and murmured, "Twenty-three," which in vulgar Parlance means "Dig." This very elusive Monarch of the Mighty Mazuma had a Private Office, to enter which the Callers had to pass through the Anti-Room, and tell the Secretary. A protective Arrangement of this Character saved the Main Squeeze from many annoyances, usually Starved to Death while waiting as the Poor who came to Touch him to get in.

Those patient Individuals who took a Day off and persevered until at last they stood in the awful Presence of His Nob's were permitted to kneel on a Smirky Rug and state their Business as briefly as possible, after which they were given a cold Douche and a Funny Fall through the Trap Door.

This photogenic Potentate belonged to a Club where no one dared to speak for fear of arousing Charter Member from his Daily Nap. He went to Diner Parties at which they put Ice into the Clarinet in order to keep that the Temperature of Victoria. The Church in which he was a Stockholder was a Dazzler. They had a tall Chorus and Ballet and introduced Moving Pictures during the Offertory. The Parsons was so Bostonian or something that one could tell whether he was Preaching or trying to sing a Ballad. He was very well liked, for he predicted Paradise as being paved with 4 per cent. Bonds. The Dove of Righteousness was a close Third with the Terapin and Canvass-Duck.

It will be gathered from the foregoing that Mr. Rocks had every Inducement to be a Happy Man. But he was not. Quite the Reverse. English. He had a Seer that was drawing large irregular Holes in his Department of the Interior.

When any one began to talk about Family Histories, he changed the Subject.

As a matter of cold, icy Truth, this Blue-Fish Aristocrat had spent his Boyhood in the Corned Beef and Cabbage Belt, up where the Baled Hay comes from. He had never seen an Individual Butter Dish until he was past 10. When a Child he picked Potato Bugs, brought in the Kiudling, and turned the Wrester for his Mother. His Crest should have been a Cow Cow rampant on a Patch of Turnips.

It is little wonder that the Poor Man should have thought that his Youth had been tainted by an Association with his Parents. He was afraid some one would find it out.

He never asked Time to turn backward in his Flight and make him a Boy again. He was dead willing to Forget. But he could not Blue Pencil the Pages of Memory. Such is the Irony of Fate. He who absolutely fails to recall the last Name of the Lady he met at Saratoga in the Summer can remember all the Obscure Acquaintances when he knew him thirty years before when he drove a Delightful Wagon. And he is always expecting something with Whiskers to rise up out of the balmy Past and call him by his old Nickname.

When this austere Magnate was a Boy in a dizzy little County Seat, he had a playmate whose name was Alonso. He was one of the Satellites of Alonso, for Alonso was a Superior Being who could kick any of the Kids and could swim Dog-Fashion and carry a Barlow Knife. Alonso was a kind of Gangle-Shanks, and as he grew up he began to resemble the Running-Gears of a Katy-Did, and he had a

Classified advertisements one cent per word per insertion, cash. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A teacher of elocution and physical culture for a private class. Address A. X. Y., Colonist office. J14

WANTED—To learn barber trade. Only the most approved Tools and Ed. Wages earned while learning. Catalogue free. Moler's Barber College, San Francisco, Calif. J31

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced housekeeper. Best references. Address C. Y. Colonist office. J24

WANTED—Jobbing gardening two or three days weekly. Apply A. Colonist. J22

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—By widow, English, 34, situation as housekeeper in country or in town, which should have her daughter aged 13. Good cook and needlewoman. Cheerful person; understands children. Address, stating wages, M. Williams, Colonist office. J25

WANTED—By young woman, situation minding children, or light housework. Address N. Colonist. J21

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, 18 Princess Avenue.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, single or house-keeping. Moderate rates. Mason House, No. 60 Fort street. J22

TO LET—Large front room, bedroom and kitchen (furnished) at Elesmere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra. Phone 4776. J21

COMFORTABLE furnished front room, with use of kitchen, if required. 129 Michigan street. J15

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms. Terms moderate. W. Colonist. J24

TO LET—Housekeeping and front rooms, 90 Douglas street. "K." Colonist. J14

TO LET—Suite of rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in Victoria West. Apply "S." Victoria West P. O. J14

TO RENT—OFFICES.

OFFICES, single and suite, fire proof vaults; heat and modern conveniences; low rents. Board of Trade building, d29 J11

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE

No. Advertisement inserted for Less than 25c.

PERSONAL.

WANTED AT ONCE—The address of David Kirkwood, M. E. T. L. Sullins, West B. C. J16

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A little black cocker spaniel dog, with few white hairs in breast, answering to name of "Bob." Any person found harboring in any way, or in possession of same, will have to answer in the police court for so doing. W. M. Colwell. J24

LOST—Mink fur (with six tails), between Government and Quadra street. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to the Colonist office. J22

UMBRELLA—Engraved R. Cassidy. Please return. J22

CLAIRVOYANCY.

MADAME RAAB, clairvoyant and locating medium, gives sittings daily at 23 View Street.

DANCING CLASSES.

BALL ROOM DANCING—Lessons given privately or in classes. Lesson nights, Monday and Thursday. Class dance every Friday evening. Private lessons to suit pupil. Address Miss Telfer, 107 Blantyre street. J15

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A good grocery concern at income price. Unfurnished dwelling connected. Satisfactory reasons for disposing can be given by applying Grocer, this office. J24

MEEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTH'S boots and shoes at bargain prices, and year round. Done at Nangie's, the price, boot and shoe maker, 56 Fort street. Please call. You won't be missed. J23

FOR SALE—Grocery and bakery business. Apply B. K., this office. J19

FOR SALE—A new line of cream, white and string braids; also new designs for silk work, at Mrs. W. H. Adams', 78 Douglas street. J18

FOR SALE—A new high grade PIANO, cheap for cash. Address "A. M." Colwell. Piano may be seen at 39 North Park. J11

POULTRY, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred smooth fox terrier pups, four months old, from Rev. J. W. Filton's well known strain. Hopkins, P. O. Box 85, or Telephone B336. J21

FINE GERMAN CANARIES FOR SALE, at Mrs. Lang's, 84½ Douglas street, upstairs. J12

WANTED—500 chickens, any kind, at 183½ Douglas street. A postal card will find. J12

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte cockerels and Belgian hares; choice stock. E. Robinson, 16 Young street, James Bay.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

RANCH—Improved ranch for sale or exchange for city property. Address T. W. S., this office. J12

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

2,400 acres, chiefly yellow cedar, \$5,000. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

HOTELS FOR SALE—Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS or a large, centrally located hotel, including furniture, etc.; doing a good business. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—Lot 30 by 120 with 5 rooms, all large, bath, conservatory and pantry, electric lights, hot and cold water, \$100, easy terms. Call or address S. B. Sutton, 8 Laubachere street, between Cook and Vancouver streets. J18

FOR SALE—ON Esquimalt road, two-story and lot 60x130, eight rooms; also bath room, scullery and pantry, with hot and cold water, electric light. All rooms large, and fireplaces, cost including for \$2,000, half down, balance at 4 per cent. Address B., Colonist. J18

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

\$2,400—Two room 2-story dwelling, lot 47x120. Sewer, connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

BOARDERS WANTED—From sunny rooms with the best of board; all home comforts, terms moderate. 2 Blandford street, Church Hill. J12

WANTED—A few respectable gentlemen boarders, with whom they may enjoy home comforts, with washing done at home. No. 23 Perry Street, James Bay.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—That very desirable country residence known as "Elizabro," situated at Kokish, consisting of 100 acres of land with modern dwelling house, good barns, stables, outbuildings and orchard. Full particulars on application to Heisterman & Co., 73 Government Street.

TO RENT—By young woman, situation as stenographer and typewriter. First class speed and references. Address "Steno," Colonist. J14

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TO LET—Suite of rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in Victoria West. Apply "S." Victoria West P. O. J14

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE.

TO LET—Warehouse on Wharf street, 25x70, at location and in good condition. Rent \$25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

TO LET—Two furnished cottages, five and four rooms, bath, etc. rent \$8 and \$9. Apply to A. Williams, 104 Yates street, or E. M. Johnson, Broughton street. J1

TO LET—Cottage, three rooms, one mile from city; garden with small fruits, good woodhouse, barn. Apply 165 Johnson street. J1

TO RENT—STORES.

TO LET—Store on Yates street. Apply to Heisterman & Co. J1

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE.

TO LET—Warehouse on Wharf street, 25x70, at location and in good condition. Rent \$25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

\$2,500—Full-sized lot, with two houses, in the heart of the city; a good speculation. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

SOKE—Two full-sized lots with good houses, with three full-sized lots, stable, etc.; front and back entrance, situate on Fort Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street (upstairs). E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in shorthand, type-writing and bookkeeping.

ENGINEERS' LICENSE—Mechanics, Engineers, Firemen, Electricians, Etc.—40-page pamphlet containing questions asked by Geo. A. Zeller, Publisher, room 82, 18 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

OFFICES, single and suite, fire proof vaults; heat and modern conveniences; low rents. Board of Trade building, d29 J11

TO RENT—OFFICES.

OFFICES, single and suite, fire proof

vaults; heat and modern conveniences;

low rents. Board of Trade building, d29

J11

1 CENT WORD ISSUE

No. Advertisement inserted for Less than 25c.

1 CENT WORD ISSUE

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

\$3,750—Handsome modern residence and large water lot, only 10 minutes from post office; well located and in good order. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

\$2,300—Seven-roomed dwelling, modern in every respect; good stable and out-houses; lot 51x150; very convenient to town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

\$900—A choice of two cottages, almost new, dry rooms; rented at \$8 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

\$4,900—Full-sized lot on Yates street, close to Douglas street, suitable for business or residences; very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

\$3,600—Modern eight-roomed dwelling, with two full-sized lots; terms, cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

\$1,800—Pretty cottage, corner lot, good garden, close to Yates street; in good condition. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

\$2,100—Modern cottage, six rooms, full-sized lot; good locality. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

\$1,200—Cottage, five rooms, bath, etc.; full-sized lot, facing south; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

\$2,000 will purchase four houses, always rented; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

\$800—Corner lot and two 5-roomed cottages (\$800 each); will be sold on very easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

STRAWBERRY VALE PARK, 346 acres from city; 14 acres under cultivation (3 in orchard); permanent stream of water; \$1,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

\$3,700—234 acres, seven miles from Victoria; 14 acres under cultivation (3 in orchard); 200 bearing trees; six-roomed house, bath, etc.; barns and out-houses; all fenced. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

\$17,000—Over 500 acres, within 2 miles of Victoria; 34 acres under cultivation; many good buildings, stables, etc.; liberal terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

METCHOWIN—A beautiful farm, excellent situation, large acreage; \$10,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly cleared, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

TIDE ARM—1½ acres, cleared, waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; \$3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms with buildings,

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, 14th January, 1902

THE thirty-fifth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking house at Toronto on Tuesday, January 14, 1902, at 12 o'clock. Amongst those present were: William Cook, John H. Taylor, Hon. George A. Cox, Miss H. M. Robinson, Henry Beatty, James Hedley, Robert Kilgour, C. S. Gzowski, Ed. Martin, K. C. Hamilton, Hon. J. M. Jones, W. B. Hamlin, Hon. Thomas Gilmore, of Brockville; Rev. Dr. Dewart, W. Henry Oshawa; John L. Blaikie, Amelius Jarvis, M. Legget, of Hamilton; Edward Gurney, John Nicol, S. MacCallum, James Crathern, of Montreal; John Hoskin, K. C. L. D. J. W. Flavelle, A. Kingman, of Montreal; William Mackenzie, F. Plumb, H. M. Ferguson, Rev. Dr. Ward, Alex. Buntin, A. V. DeLaupre, David Smith, Fred. Nichols, William Garside, John Firstbrook, William Dineen, R. Carlyle, W. M. Findlay, of Hamilton; H. C. Warren, Thomas Walmsley, H. H. Fidger, J. Lorne Campbell, Melfort Boulton, W. J. McNaught, William McCallum, John F. Wright, H. B. Walker, George N. Morang, A. E. Ames, John Taylor, A. E. Webb, Samuel May, Alex. Laird, of New York.

The president, Hon. George A. Cox, having taken the chair, Mr. J. H. Plummer, the assistant general manager, was appointed to act as secretary; and Messrs. Amelius Jarvis, J. Lorne Campbell and Melfort Boulton were appointed scrutineers.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The president called upon the secretary to read the annual report of the directors as follows:

The directors beg to present to the shareholders the thirty-fifth annual report, covering the half-year ending 30th November, 1901, together with the usual statement of assets and liabilities:

The balance at credit of profit and loss account brought forward from last year was \$117,876 03

The net profits of the half-year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to 477,595 32